the late Benjamin F. Hart, a purser in the United States Navy.

An act for the relief of David Murphy.

An act for the relief of James W. Campbell of Pike county, Missouri.
An act for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their sureties.

in act for the relief of Isaac Cobb. An act for the relief of the legal representa tives of Jas. C. Watson, of Georgia. An act for the relief of Gustavus A. De Russy, late an acting purser in the navy House Joint Resolutions.

PUBLIC A joint resolution providing for the distribu-tion of the laws of Congress and the debates

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ratify and confirm an exchange of lands between the United States and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.
A resolution approving and confirming an

act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Ore-

gon, and for other purposes."

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster
General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and

A resolution providing for the binding of cer-A resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public

A resolution changing the name of the St. Peter's river, in Minnesota Territory. A resolution accepting from Guiseppe Fag-

nani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering i to be placed in the Library of Congress. PRIVATE. A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F Thruston, of the Territory of Oregon.

A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Prev

itt, widow and executrix of Robert C. Prewitt.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

#### RECOLLECT.

That after the 30th of this month, the post age of the Era, if paid in advance, for any distance, will be only 26 cents a year, or 615

AND RECOLLECT, too, that payment of postage in advance may be made at the office where the paper is delivered. September 18, 1852.

## CAMPAIGN CLUBS

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rap idly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the Era to clubs for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of September to the 1st of January, for Five Dollarsthe person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

## STANDING TERMS.

Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months os viv months

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some-times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$20 in aid of its funds, from several gentlemen of Baltimore This is indeed encouraging. Just think of it while Northern Compromise Whig and Demoeratic politicians resolve to "discountenance" and " resist " agitation of the subject of Slavery, gentlemen in a slave State contribute "material aid for the circulation of such speeches as Sumner's. Mann's, &c The letter eaclosing this contribution, says:

"It will be a burning shame if such speeches as those of Sumner, Mann, Giddings, Durkee, Townshend, &c., remain unknown to the great mass of the people of the country, for the want of the means to print them. Let the people know, from week to week, the doings and needs of the Association, and the needful funds must be forth-

cratic Association exceedingly regret their inability to furnish the Documents heretofore ordered as early as desirable. They have now on hand, a supply of Horace Manu's speech, Mr. Sumper's speech, Mr Giddings's speech on the Platforms, Mr. Townshend's speech, and "The Platforms" The editions of the " Document for the Canvass," and Mr. Chase's letter to Mr. Butler, are exhausted. Orders for the speeches above named are solicited. The new postage laws will go into effect on 30th of S ptember, instant. Persons ordering Documents to be sent by mail, should send a sufficient amount to cover the postage, so that the postage may be prepaid. Address

A. M. GANGEWER,
Secretary Independent D mouratic Association Washington, September 20, 1852.

TT A LADY from New England, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches and the rudiments of two foreign languages, desires a situation as reacher, either in a family or school. Address M. Y., at the office of the Na-

SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS .- A gentleman Virginia, sending on his subscription for the Era, deplores the decease of the Southern Press, that "faithful sentinel on the watchtower" of the South. He writes-"I am a South Carolinian by birth, a Democrat in principle, and have been Southern Rights since Wilmot introduced his Proviso. I own no slaves, and probably never shall; but I do sincerely desire a continued union of these States upon the principles on which we entered the Confederacy, and no other."

He thinks the North has violated these principles; that the Era is aiding and abetting in the work, and desires to keep himself informed of our movements. We are glad to have him for a reader. We, too, go for the Union, and upon State Rights principles; and we hope to convince our Georgia subscribers that we contemplate no violation of their rights, or of the principles on which the Confederacy was

Wittraw H. Sewann it is stated intends to leave for Europe the latter part of this month, where he will continue till the Presidential elec-

#### A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The chaotic condition in which Parties found themselves a few months ago, is gradually disappearing. Things are assuming determinate hapes and relations; irregular movements have ceased to attract much attention; and it would now seem that the two old political parties will encounter little interference from any quarter except the Free Soil organization.

The prompt ratification, by the leaders of the Radical Democracy of New York, of the nomination of Mr. Pierce, showed that there was no prospect of an open division of the Party on the Presidential question, and prepared the way for the adoption of the Baltimore platform by the State Democratic Conventions of New York and Massachusetts, and for the reorgan zation of the Hunker Democracy in Vermont In the last-named State, the Free Democracy which at the last State election numbered twice as many as the Hunker, has lost in number, though not in moral strength. In Massachusetts, the Coalition Democrats, though in fact unfavorable to the Fugitive Law, and determined to keep up a good understanding with the Free-Soilers, swallowed without a grimace the entire Baltimore platform, Fugitive Law and all. Nowhere in the North has there been any indication of an open rupture in the Democratic Party: the politicians and party presses are unanimous for the nomina-That there is disaffection among the rank and file, we know: our observation and correspondence leave us in no doubt on this point. It shows itself now, by a want of the

itself in November in a more positive form.

The Webster movement, it was thought by

me, would operate disastrously upon the for

tunes of the Whig Party, but few now attach any importance to it. It is a mere ripple on the surface. With no Principle to give it vitality, it accessarily languishes. No respectable Party in this country can be created out of devotion to a man. Mr. Webster claimed to be a Whig-to be regardful of Whig Principles and Whig usages. His friends went into a National Whig Convention, called and organized according to the usages of the Party. The doctrines and policy he approved of, they saw adopted by the Convention, and then they sub mitted his claim to be a Presidential candidate to the consideration of that body. They were fairly voted down-his claim was pronounced against, regularly and fairly, without fraud or trickery-and another gentleman put in nomination. In accordance with the usages which have always prevailed among the old Parties he ought to have submitted and to have objected at once to any movement of his friends, calculated to embarrass his Party, which, acting through a Convention deemed regular" by himself, had declined to select him as its standard-bearer. Had the Convention been guilty of fraud, had it proclaimed Principles repugnant to the Whig creed, or destructive, in Mr. Webster's judgment, of the best interests of the country, he would have been justified in disregarding its decision, and countenancing his friends in opposition to its nomination. But tacitly to allow them to use him in their warfare against the Whig Party, of which he was a member, because the Convention declined to nominate him for the Pres idency, has alienated from him the respect of the Party, and has certainly added nothing to his reputation with the Public. The movesponse from abroad. New York is dumb; the West takes no note of them; Southern politicians are too cunning to give them aid or

Nor is much to be apprehended by the Party from the faction which growled over the defeat of Mr. Fillmore. The President too calm and clear-headed to dream of advancing his reputation or interest by encouraging rebellion against the only Party with which he can claim relationship. He points them to the fact that the characteristic meas ures of his Administration were fully sustained by the Convention: that is enough to satisfy his highest ambition: his personal aspirations shall not stand in the way of the great Whig Party. And so, he appoints Scott men to office and takes pains to evince his cordial acquies cence in the nomination of the Convention. The result is, the feuds which threatened the overthrow of the Whigs have been nearly healed—a few devotees to principle or revenge stand aloof, and predict disaster-but the Party

generally is united At the South, the work of re-union in each of the old Parties has been going on quite as rapidly. The Constitutional Union Party has een dissolved. Old affinities have re-established old associations. Compromise and State Rights Democrats find in the character and position of General Pierce all that they can desire for the protection of the interests of Slavery. The Whigs found it more difficult to reorganize; they had set their hearts on the nomination of Mr. Fillmore; his defeat mortified and perplexed them. But the nomination of Mr. Graham, one of the Cabinet of the present Administration, the adoption of the Compromise and Fugitive Law by the Whig Convention, the acceptance by General Scott of the platform, the admitted fact that he labored with almost unexampled zeal for the passage of the Compromise, his Southern birth, the cordial acquiescence of Mr. Fillmore, the insignificance of the Northern movement in favor of Webster, their total disorganization should they refuse support to Scott's nomination, and the chance of victory should they support it, have at last produced such a reaction, that we should not be surprised to see the Whig Party in North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, marshalled in its full strength by he first of November.

But, though each of the old Parties has again succeeded. North and South, in the work of re-uniting its forces, the same remark we made in relation to the Democratic Party applies to the Whig, though probably not to the same extent. There is enough disaffection in the rank and file to prevent anything like the ordinary party enthusiasm. Democrats, under the influence of Anti-Slavery feeling, abhor the Baltimore platform, and are reluctant to sup port a candidate who, they believe, cordially sustains it. Auti-Slavery Whigs abhor their platform, and if they support Scott, it will be because they fully trust that he accepted the platform under constraint. But there are Whis and Democratic voters, who, resolved not to lay aside their Anti-Slavery principles in any election, whatever may be the inducement, will quietly repudiate both candidates, and sustain the nomination of Mr. Hale, the only nomination that does justice to the Constitution to the Sentiments of the Fathers of the country. and to Northern Sentiment, on the question of

The question among politicians is, How will this nomination affect the relative strength of the old parties? The Whig leaders felt disheartened, the Democratic, exultant, when Hale was first nominated. The former now hope that their Party will not suffer so much as they apprehended; the latter still calculate upon great advantages from the nomination. The Baltimore Clipper is in very little trouble about it. "We are disposed to believe," it says, that it will not have a material influence on the result of the election. It will not be sup ported by the leading Free-Soilers, who have been recalled.

already taken sides either for General Scott or General Pierce. Indeed, we doubt whether there will be electoral tickets formed for Mr. Hale in more than one or two States."

There will be an electoral ticket for Hale in every free State, and probably in each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky; and a vote will be given to him, which, if not so large as the Van Buren vote of 1848, the strength of which was factitious-will be large enough to affect the result of the contest between the two old parties. How it will affect the result, remains to be seen. In New York, from appearances, Mr. Hale will draw as largely from the Democratic as Whig ranks; and in hio, we must recollect that while Tilden and Briggs, prominent Whig Free-Soilers in 1848, w support Scott, Spalding, Townshend, Brinkerhoff, and Chase, prominent Democratic Free-Soilers in 1848, continue to sustain the Independent Democracy, and are supporting Hale.

Meantime. Hale has taken the field in Western New York and Ohio, and, wherever he goes, will find access to the hearts of the People. Whig and Democratic, and multiply voters for

## PROGRESS

Mr. PRYOR, lately the editor of the South Side Democrat, published at Petersburg, Virginia, has become connected with the Washngton Union, as assistant editor.

The Union, it must be recollected, is the great champion of the Compromise. In theory, it is pre-eminently national, representing the Democracy of the North and the South, ordinary party enthusiasm, and may reveal of the East and the West. Of course, it is devoted to the Union, and regards with admiration the paternal Government of the Union.

But its new assistant editor must have hanged his views greatly, if he sympathizes with it in these respects. The South Side Democrat, which he edited with a great deal of vigor and spirit, was fiercely opposed to the Compromise: and after its passage, would not be satisfied with it. June 7, 1851, long after the Compromise measures had become law. and while the Union was seeking to make them the platform of the Democracy, he thus wrote in an editorial on the Public Lands:

"When we contemplate the disposition of the common property of the confederated States made by Congress, the agent of these States, there is disclosed to our view one of the nost gigantic social outrages and political wrongs of which record can be found in any history. And there are circumstances of ag gravation connected with this wrong which deepen its enormity. Contrast, for instance, the conduct of the South and the conduct of the North in reference to the disposition of the public lands. Virginia, to facilitate the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and to conummate the Union, surrendered 'an empire not to the common use of the Confederacy to the exclusive enjoyment of the anti-slavery section of the Union. And how was this gen erous folly (we can but call it) requited by the North ! By ingratitude, injustice, oppres and wrong.

Such is the opinion entertained of the North by one of the editors of the Union, which professes to be national, free from any sectional feeling or prejudice.

The same editorial goes on to say-

"This heinous wrong, this monster injustice is perpetrated by a Government which pre tends to protect our rights! Does the history of any despotism in Europe furnish an instance of such wholesale robbery? But enormous as is this injustice in itself, it swells into still more gigantic proportions, when we contemplate the end it is designed to accomplish. We are robbed of our rights and plundered of our property, for what? That the enemy of our stitutions and our liberty may, with increased facilities and augmented strength, accomplish his purpose in the political degradation of the

The South is excluded from the enjoyment f the public lands, and they are parcelled out among the partisans of Abolition. Every in-ducement is extended to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and in return for the bounty, they enlist with all their savage vehemened in their crusade against slavery. Thus the present policy of the Fed-eral Government in relation to the public lands will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery. Connect this disastrous consummation with the inequality and injustice of the policy itself, and say, if ever any Government, the most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage.

insult, and wrong? Such a year ago were the publicly recorded opinions of this associate editor of the Union. respecting the Government, the North, Foreign mmigrants, and the Compromise measures and now by his editorial connection with the Union, he is involved actively in the support of a policy which, according to his solemn averments, has excluded the South "from the enjoyment of the public lands," holds out "inducements to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land," and "will inevita bly compass the destruction of slavery." From day to day, the complaint of the Union against Scott is, that he is not a sincere friend of the Compromise policy; and its strong argument for the Democracy is, that it is sincerely wedded to this policy; and yet, but a little while since, its assistant editor, in view of its enactment, exclaimed-" Say, if ever any Government, the most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong?

Times change-latitudes change-and me

We hail this capacity for progress in Southern friends. It is a good omen. What may we not expect in the future ?

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN GERMAN.-We learn that a German translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin is now appearing in the New England Zeitung, a German Free Soil paper, published semi-weekly at Boston. Our informant says that, though full justice can never be done to the original in a translation, still th Boston translation is not near so correct as might be; and it skips occasionally whole sen

A MALIGNANT FALSEHOOD.-Mr. Merrill, of Washington, Ohio, writes, Sept. 8th, that Mr. Johnston, of Cincinnati, has made the declaration that "John P. Hale could drink more rum and is more given to lewdness, than any man in Washington City." Mr. Merrill cannot believe the statement, but asks us to contradict it. We do it with pleasure. It is a base falsehood, and everybody in Washington City, who knows Mr. Hale, knows it to be so. His nunerous friends know that he is strictly temperate and pure in his habits; and this is the first time we have ever heard such a charge made against him. We have been intimate with Mr. Hale for nearly five years, and know

GENERAL SCOTT left Washington last Fr day, on his way to the West, with a view to the location of one of the three Army Asylums authorized by law to be established. The discharge of this duty is very opportune in more respects than one.

STILL THEY COME!-The Worcester Spy says at the meeting of the Freedom Club, the other evening, Mr. C. E. Briggs, who has formerly acted with the Hunker Democracy, addresse the meeting, stating the reasons why he could not support the Baltimore Platform and the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

### For the National Era. THE LUNATIC.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Beneath a silvery sycamore, His willow pipe I saw him playing-The heifer down the hill was straying-Her lengthening shadow went before, Toward the near stubble land-the lowing Of labored oxen, pasturing, Called her that way. The wind was blowing And the tall reeds against a spring

Of unsunned waters, slantwise fell But you might hear his song right well. "I would that I were bird or bee, Or anything that I am not-

Sweet lady-love, I care not what, So I might live and die with thee The grass beneath its flowery cover Was softly musical with bees :

But well-a-day: what sights may please The eyes of an enchanted lover In dusty hollows, here and there. Among gnarled roots the flocks were lying, O'erclomb by lambs; and, homeward flying The birds made dusky all the air.

Under the silvery sycamor I would that I were bird or bee,

And still his willow pipe he played,

From the low tarn-the day was o'er

The yellow light began to fade

Or anything that I am not-Lost lady-love. I care not what, So I might live and die with thee.

Down through the long blue silences Came the owl's cry; fireflies were trimming Their torches for the night, and skimming Athwart the glooms; between the trees, Went the blind, wretched bat. Ah me The night and sorrow well agree.

The meadow king-cups and the furze Were pretty with the harvest dew, And in the brook the thistle threw The shadows of its many burs. I wis, he lovely was to see In the gray twilight's pallid shade, As on his willow pipe he played,

Crowned with "buds of poesy I would that I were bird or bee, Or anything that I am not-A sound, a breeze, I care not what, So I might live and die with thee

Faint gales of starlight from above Blew softly from the casement light Across the pillow, milky white, Where slept the lady of his love.

The floating tresses, black as sloe Fell tangled round the dainty snow Of cheek and bosom. Gentle seemed The lady, smiling as she dreamed. But not of him her visions are.

Who for the sake of the sweet light Within her casement vexed the night-Her thoughts are travellers otherwhere

At midnight, on a jutting cliff, A raven flapped his wings and cried Faintly the willow pipe replied-The hands upon its stops were stiff. Under the silvery sycamore

The mournful playing was all done-If there be angels, he was one For surely all his pain was o'er.

At morn a lady walked that way. And when she saw his quiet sleeping Upon the flowers, she fell a-weeping. And for her tears she could not pray I had been little used to speak Of comfort, but was moved to see

Her pitcous heart so near to break. For the pale corse beneath the tree And so, to soothe her grief, I said The way he died, and told his song 'Alas, he loved me well and long. She sighed; "I would that we were wed

Were anything that I am not, Or bird, or bee, I care not what, Here in the pleasant flowers to die

The mist with many a soft fold shrouds The eastern hills, birds wake their hymns And through the sycamore's white limbs Shines the red climbing of the clouds Making my rhymes, I heard her sigh Ah, well-a-day, that we were wed As lovers use, or else that I Here on the pleasant flowers were dead

# MR. HALE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following characteristic letter from Mr Hale to the Hon. Henry Wilson, owns his sub nission to the will of the People

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 6, 1852. My DEAR SIE: When I wrote to my friend G G. Fogg, Esq, of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomi-nation by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion again to trespass on the attention of any one on that subject. The decision which I then announced was not only in accordance with my own taste and judgment, but was also in pur suance of the earnest and oft-repeated request o those whose wishes I felt hound to respect, viz

I had suppose I and hoped, after that letter wa written, that the close of my present term of service in the Senate would close forever my politi cal career, and that the brief period which was to between the present and that event, might not be disturbed by any attempt on the part of my

and struggles of a Presidential election.

But the members of that Convention, with sin pathise having determined that the great inter ests of civil and constitutional liberty may be bes promoted by a course different from that indicated by myself, I have not felt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to se up my own opinion in direct opposition to such an expression of my friends. I therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to those of m friends, and thus assent to what has been donnotwithstanding my previous refusal to consen that it might be done

I wish also to say to you, and through you that portion of the public who may feel any inter est in the matter, that to inquiries which may made of me, as well as to those which have already been made, as to what my opinions are various subjects, I have no answer to make. suppose that those who nominated me did it from conviction of what I would do founded on knowledge of what I had done, rather than any facility I might be supposed to possess in making pledges and promises for the future.

But if I were ever so much disposed to enter the lists and contend with those who deal in promises and pledges, and professions of fidelity to the cause we espodse, I could hardly hope to come up to the standard of those made by men prominent in our ranks four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and trampled upon by those who made them, in their hot haste to enroll themselves under a banner upon which are in-scribed sentiments and principles aven fold more odious and abominable than those against which hey have revolted.

Very respectfully, your friend, John P. Hale.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTHERN RIGHTS CO. VENTION OF ALABAMA lately met at Mont gomery, and nominated George M. Troup, of Georgia, for President, and General Quitman. of Mississippi, for Vice President. Some fifty or sixty delegates, representing eight counties participated in the proceedings. It is a small affair, but may affect the strength of Pierce

SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, a member of the 29th and 30th Congresses, lately appointed Postmaster General, is a very respectable Anti-Slavery man. On every question which came up while he was a member of Congress, involving the cause of Freedom, his vote was cast on the right side. We are happy to announce that his appointment has not yet dissolved the

Mr. JEROME FULLER, whose nomination fo the Judgeship of Minnesota was rejected by the Senate, was the first editor of the Albany Register, established for the purpose of correcting the Anti-Slavery heresy so prevalent in the Whig party. Rather odd, that the Senate should accept the Anti-Slavery Mr. Hubbard, LORD ELGIN, the Governor of Canada, has and reject the Pro-Slavery Mr. Fuller! Let us live and hope.

ANOTHER.-The Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Maine, in a letter to the Belfast Journal, thus announces his position, in which it is said he is sustained by a large majority of the Democrats of his own town and vicinity:

"Never to this day have I acted politically with any other than the Democratic party, or voted any other than the Democratic ticket, at any State or National election. But since the Democratic party have wrought the Fugitive Slave Law into their National platform, and taken the very strongest pro-slavery position, by adding— That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made,"—I have said, and do say, that I cannot endorse the sentiment; I cannot stand upon that platform; I have not so learned Democracy, Freedom, Duty. As my present sphere of action is not political, I should not have noticed the above statement, but for the fact that it is calculated to give the impression that the new position taken in relation to the subject of slavery, the new plank wrought into the Na-tional Democratic Platform, has caused no change in my feelings or position. The truth is far from this; and I think I am not alone. Yours, &c., "EBENEZER KNOWLTON South Montville, Aug. 23, 1852."

STILL ANOTHER.-Joel Winch, a veteran Democrat of the school of Jefferson, and for the last fifty years a leading politician in Vermont, sends greeting to the Pierce Democracy, as follows:

"Whereas I have acted with the Democratic party of Vermont, without shadow or turning, since the days of Thomas Jefferson, whose disciple, after the straitest sect, I ever have been, and still am—and whereas the National Democratic party, at their late Baltimore Convention, most manifestly apostatized from the leading fundamental principles of the Jefferson creed, in that they placed Siavery above Liberty, and the gag law above freedom of speech. Now, to the end that my old political associates, who have left me at the beck of the false gods of Baltimore, and started off on the old turnpike ro d of John Adams Federalism, may know where to find me when the scales fall from their eyes, so as to permit them to return to truth and duty, I hereby notify them, one and all, that they will find me just where they in their blindness left me, standing squarely on the Jefferson Platform, and supporting John P. Hale and George W. Julian, for President and Vice President of the United States. "JOEL WINCH.

" Northfield, Sept. 14, 1852."

### INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF MASSACHU. SETTS.

The Free-Soilers of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Lowell, on the 15th. All reports concur in representing it as a great meeting. and the proceedings as deeply interesting.

Long before the hour for the calling of the Convention, the numerous trains of the various railroads centering in this city, came filled with enthusiastic delegates and friends. Banners and music enlivened the scenes and sounds of the street; while in the vicinity of the City Hall, the Mammoth Tent, and the Headquarters of the Central Committee, numerous groups were dis-cussing the merits of the several candidates for

office, and indulging in congratulations on the brilliant auspices of the Free-Soil cause. About 10½ o'clock, the Worcester Freedom Club and delegation, numbering nearly a thou-sand, and accompanied by a fine band, arrived, amid the shouts of the mass of the people. Numerous bunners and transparencies, beautifully adorned with flowers, and suitably inscribed, were borne in the procession. Among the mottoes were: "Worcester County true to Freedom, to Hale and Julian;" "We are bound to agitatewhat are you going to do about it?" "Fidelity to God, Love to man. Liberty and B When Kings intervene to protect thrones,

Freemen should intervene to protect Liberty;"
"Protection to American industry by protecting
the rights of the men of toil;" "The Fugitive Slave Law the disgrace of America-we will repeal it." These banners were welcomed with re-

The old but capacious City Hall was early densely packed with delegates and others, from every section of the State. The best of feeling pervaded the entire mass, and though there was be selected for office, yet the canvassing of their merits was conducted by their respective friends in the most cordial and agreeable manner. A half hour before the time for calling to order, it seemed as though it were impossible to force another in-dividual within the walls; yet all were disposed to make up in gratification at the monster gathering

for any personal inconvenience in attending the STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and

Secretaries The vast assemblage was addressed at different times, by Messrs. Wilson, Graves, Keyes, French, Swan, Phillips, Dana, Brewster, Bagbee, Sumner, Mann, Walker, Burlingame, and Webb. Henry Wilson, Charles Allen, J. G. Palfrey, and Stephen C. Phillips, before the meeting of the Conrention, had severally refused to be considered as candidates for the gubernatorial nomination; and the Convention by a decided vote nominated Horace Mann as its candidate for Governor, and Amasa Walker for Lieutenant Governor.

Charles Francis Adams, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a long and very able series, re-affirming in their length and breadth the resolutions adopted by the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, enforcing them by additional ones in further application of them, and adding the following :

"Resolved, That we demand in behalf of the

hardy sons of the ocean, living on their own shores, that protection of the right of following their venturous occupation without let or molestvexatious constructions of our own laws, to which they are entitled from the Federal Government and that the policy of extending both the right and privilege of fishing in all navigable waters in America by friendly negotiations be zealously and unremittingly prosecuted.
"Resolved, That John P. Hale and George W.

Julian are candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency whose nominations were most fit to be made, and are the only candidates now before the people, for whom the Friends of Free-dom can consistently and wisely vote.

"Resolved, That we approve of the act of the last Legislature, by which the question of calling

Convention to revise the Constitution of the State is submitted to the people, and shall give our votes in favor of that Convention

"Resolved, That the present system of repre-sentation in the lower branch of the State Legislature is unequal and unjust, especially in electing by general ticket in large cities; and ought to be changed as to secure a fairer representation of the popular will.

solved, That we deeply regret the defeat, in the last Legislature, of the bill to protect personal liberty; and that we shall not cease to urge its passage so long as personal liberty needs protec-

Resolved. That we are in favor of general legislation for the whole people, instead of special legislation for the beneat of the few. Resolved, That the Free Democracy sympa thizes in all efforts to improve the moral, intellect-ual, and physical condition of the laboring class-

es, by abridging their hours of daily toil, and ac-knowledges the justice of their caims upon the Legislature to aid this object. Resolved, That on the great moral question of remperance, the opinion of the Free Democracy of Massachusetts is known by its acts and candi-dates; and to whatever tends to the elevation of om of mankind, whether from the lash of the slave driver or the more insidious thraldom of the

intoxicating draught, we give a cordial and generous support.
"Resolved, That we approve of the policy which our party in this State has pursued for the last two years, by which Charles Sumner was sent to the Senate of the United States, and by which there have been placed upon the statute book of the Commonwealth—
"The Act for the better security of the hallot;

"The Act for the better security of the hallot;
"The Act to protect the right of suffrage;
"The Act to prevent fraudulent arrests;
"The Act to exempt from levy on execution
the homestead of a householder having a family;
"The Act to secure to mechanics and laborers
payment for their labor by a lien on real estate;
"The Act relating to joint stock companies;
"The Act to authorize the business of bank-

"The Act to allow aliens to he'd real estate "The Act to change the organization of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College;
"The Act relating to the calling of a Convention of delegates of the People for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the Commonwealth. "To all these salutary measures we give our cordial approbation—giving also our full sanction to the course of policy by which alone it was possible to effect their enactment.

purity of character, of unsurpassed talents, of well-tried fidelity, whose distinguished services to the great cause of Education, Temperance, and Freedom, both in our own State and before the nation, entitle him to the suffrages of the people solution, entitle him to the suffrages of the people solution. The delegation just elect ed, stands, three Democrats and three Whigs—a result, we believe, brought about by the Free-Soilers.

Massachusetts.
Resolved, That in Amasa Walker we offer a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, of approved reputation, of high ability, and of faith-ful public service."

The Committee on Electors at Large, reported the names of Stephen C Phillips, of Salem, and James Fowler, of Westfield; which report was adopted with acclamation.

The Commonwealth says: The nomination of Horace Mann as our candidate for Governor will send a thrill of delight to the remotest corners of the Commonwealth. No man in the State has more numerous friends than he no man has warmer admirers. Among the public men of Massachusetts he is unsurpussed the public men of Massachusetts he is unsurpassed in intellect, unsurpassed in elevation of character and purity of life. In our judgment, no living citizen of the Commonwealth has rendered to it nobler or more enduring services. His labors in behalf of Temperance, of Education, of Philan-thropy, of Freedom, and of Justice, have borne fruit which will endure for ages, and be remembered with gratitude long after the merely politi-cal achievements of the day are forgotten. To thousands and thousands, of all parties and all secis, the name of Horace Mann is a household word, cherished with love and admiration, which we are confident will be conspicuously maniat the coming election."

## THE GERMANS-A CORRECTION-PARTYISM.

A correspondent in Hartford, Connecticut, cor rects an error into which we fell lately, in intimating that there was no German paper now supporting the Pittsburgh nomination. He says: The Janus, most ably edited by Karl Heingen, and published in New York, bears at the head of its columns the honored names of Hale and Ju- an interesting one to the Methodist society lian, and is doing faithful service in the good cause. It is in the German language.

" One of my German friends told me, days ago, that Heingen complained that Free Soilers would not exchange with him. Still he goes for Hale and Julian."

We are innocent of any intentional discourte sy. Send us your paper, friend Heingen. We honor your independence

The same correspondent says: "There is another German paper published at Boston, which understand advocates the cause, but I do not recollect the name.

[Is it the Zeitung ?- Ed. Era.] Our correspondent continues: "It does not bear the names of Hale and Julian at the head of its columns; neither does the Era, I am sorry to

Our correspondent must really excuse us. We never hoisted any names to the top of our columns, and never shall. Everybody has his crotchet," and this is a crotchet of ours, a pet one, for which we do not hold ourselves accountable to anybody.

Our friend philosophizes on the matter: "It seems to be the fashion in Washington for Free-Soilers to be continually saying that they do not belong to any party. Excuse me, but this is the fact. Even our three noble Senators often say they are entirely independent of party; and with my sensitiveness on this matter, it often seems to me that I should like to hear one of them say in his place, I am a Free Democrat-I support heartily and enthusiastically the Free Democratic party. They surely are not ashamed of us."

" Our three noble Senators" will please attend As to being ashamed of Free-Soilers, we think them about the most respectable company in the country. If it will please our friend, we will tell him that we are a Democrat a Free Democrat an Independent Democrat, a Free-Soiler, an Anti-Slavery man, an Abolitionist, just as people may other. Every grief has its peculiarities, its inplease to designate us; but as to being a good dividualism, and above all its sacredness, and possess. The Era would be the poorest "party organ" in the world; so that all it can do is, to the best of its ability, to help forward good men and good movements.

# FREE SOIL ELECTORAL TICKET OF INDIANA.

Stephen C. Stevens, of Jefferson county. James H. Cravens, of Ripley county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Henry Hewins, of Warrick county. Harmon S. Clark, of Perry county.

John G. Craven, of Jefferson county. Stephen S. Harding, of Ripley county Matthew R. Hull, of Fayette county. Ovid Butler, of Marion county.

Abiathar Crane, of Pulnam county. 8. Elizur Demming, of Tippecanoe county.
5. John J. Demming, of St. Joseph county.
10. George W. Weeks, of —— county.
11. David W. Jones, of Grant county.

In connection with the foregoing, we solicit the stention of our Indiana friends to the following, from the Indiana True Democrat : " Will the National Era in view of its extensive circulation in this State, give the Free Soil Elec taral and State ticket in this State at least one insertion, and that at as early a day as possible Will it also suggest editorially to the Free-Soil-ers of Indiana, the importance of supplying print-ed tickets to every poll in the State? This is im-

ost in this State in 1848 to the Free Soil ticket for the want of printed tickets. In the first place, voters may not know the names of all the Electors; and in the second place, if they do, there may not be conveniences or time for writing them out at the place of election." This is an important suggestion. The name ought to be printed in full, and with accuracy The Pittsburgh (Pa) Dispatch also makes a similar requestsof us, in behalf of Pennsylvania. We

ed tickets to every poll in the State? This is im-portant. Hundreds, if not thousands of votes were

## whenever we can get hold of them. FREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL AND STATE TICKET FOR PENNSYLVANIA

will give the Free Soil Electoral and State tickets

For President-JOHN P. HALE. For Vice President-GEO. W. JULIAN. ELECTORAL TICKET.

-Wm. B. Thomas, G. W. Jackson 1. W. J. Mullen. 14. G. Z. Dimmick. 15. G. G. Colwin W. Wright. Hiram Miller. Isaac Roberts. John Keyser.
 John Graff. Elijah Lewis 20. William Brownlee 21. Neville B. Craig. Elisha Dechert 22. Thomas Stevens. 23. R. W. Cunninghs 24. R. E. Anderson.

25. Taylor F. Randolph For Judge of the Supreme Court-William

#### For Canal Commissioner-Jonas Weyman, of Philadelphia. THE MAINE ELECTION

It is not worth while to predicate any opinion especting the Presidential question in Maine, rom the results of the late State election. These results, as far as heard from, foot up as follows:

PORTLAND, September 17 .- In two hundred towns perance Democrat.) 29,774; Chandler, (Anti.) 16,164; Crosby, (Whig.) 20,614; majority against Hubbard, 7,004. The Senate stands—Whigs 14, Democrats 8, no choice 9. House—Whigs 67, crats 84. The vacancies in the Senate are filled by the vote of the two Houses in joint con-

The great question which entered into the

canvass and decided it, was, Shall the Maine Liquor Law stand or fall? Governor Hubbard, who had signed and approved the law, was specially obnoxious to its enemies, and ordinary party ties were disregarded in the attempt to defeat him, as well as in the determination to sustain him. Thousands of his own party deserted him, and ran Mr. Chandler, who also received many Whig votes cast for Rum and its interests while the Free Soil men, as we are informed by a correspondent from Maine, and a considerable number of Whigs, as the Tribune states, rallied in his support. Of course the result shows noth ing of the relative strength of the parties. The assumption that the Democratic vote is shown by counting the votes given for Hubbard and Chandler is simply an absurdity. Maine is entitled under the new apportionment topix Representa "Resolved, That in Horace Mann we offer a candidate for the office of Governor, of eminent the Democrate have had the majority in the Con-

LITERARY NOTICES LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, on their Dangers, Safe guards, and Responsibilities. By Rev. Daniel Smith. New York: Lane & Scott. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington.

This little book contains seven sermons, or rather "lectures," upon the various contingencies of the interval between boyhood and manhood-so justly esteemed the most important of our lives, in view of the almost absolute afternfluence it exerts. While we would modify very materially the author's wholesale proscription of "amusements," question the effici ev of many of his antidotal prescriptions, and protest against his revival and profuse use (toward the close) of theological dogmas, we confess to having found many evidences of earnest thought, and much forcible, truthful reasoning upon points and questions in which every oung man is interested.

The book is well written, neatly printed, and, we doubt not, will do good, on the whole.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, INCIDENTS, AND OBSERVATIONS By Rev. Tobias Spicer. New York: Lane & Scott For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. "In compliance with a resolution of the Troy Annual Conference," Mr. Spicer has here given us his personal and religious experiences, including an account of his visit to England as a delegate to the World's Convention, held in

THE KNICKERBOCKER for September, 1852.

London in 1846. The book will probably be

Welcome, "Old Knick!" The muddled zure of thine exterior hath a charm for us. We confess to a weakness for the quaint peculiarities of thine essays - the racy, rollicking air of thy sketches-and the pungent champaigniness of thine editor's gossip. We remember, too, that from the cosy setting of thy spare corners many a poetic gem hath first betrayed its sheen to the world-so thrice welcome! In earthy, prosy parlance, this is a

THE WIDOW'S SOUVENIR. By A. C. Rose. New York : Lane & Scott. For sale by Gray & Ballan tyne, Washington, D. C.

This is a neat little volume of a hundred and twenty-eight pages, and in its arrangement and general character gives evidence of a sincere desire to accomplish what is undertaken viz the consolation of widows. Yet we much question its success. The author's design seems to have been to enter the inner sanctuary of the widow's heart, and meet all the subtle contingencies of her bereavement. It seems to us that this is going too far. A consolatory essay should not attempt more than the establishment of a spirit of endurance, upon the basis of a perfect faith in the wisdom and beneficence of God. If more is attempted, however astute in the science of human nature its author may be, we utterly disbelieve in its efficacy; for just in proportion as organizations differ, of course, feelings will differ under similar circumstances, and widowhood to one woman s utterly unlike widowhood to another - so that an essay calculated to meet the needs of one, would probably shock and wound the requires a specific, individual remedy, applied with extremest delicacy, by none but the near est and dearest

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. September, 1852.

We cannot wonder at the vast popularity of this periodical. It seems to gather to itself, with a touchstone-like avidity, all the "pure metal" of the current literature on both sides of the water. This number is a perfect cornucopia. Abbott's Memoirs of the Holy Land are continued-giving some exceedingly inter. esting geological facts in relation to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, illustrated by a map of the localities. Next are some numerously pictured Notes from the Barbary States, showing up with an agile pen some of the peculiarities of Moorish life: then follow a host of Sketches, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., including the last instalments of "My Novel' and "Bleak House," &c., &c., &c. By the by has the regular issue of Bleak House ceased

We have heard no tell of it since No. 5. \* THE HOLY BIBLE. Translated from the Latin Vulgate: Diligently compared with the Hebrew, Greek and other editions in divers languages. The Old Testament, first published by the English Colleg at Douay, A. D. 1000; and the New Testament first published in the English College at Rheims. A. D. 1582. With useful Notes-critical, historical controversial, and explanatory-selected from the most eminent commentators and the most able and judicious critics. By the Rev. Geo. Leo Haydoch New York: Edward Dunigan & Brother

Our absence when this work reached here, must be our apology to the publisher for not noticing it sooner. It is to be issued in numbers, at twenty-five cents each—the numbers not to exceed thirty-eight. The typography and illustrations are elegant, and the work appears with the approbation of Bishop Hughes As an authorized Catholic Family Bible and Commentary, we commend it to our Protestant readers, for the purpose specially of comparison with their own version and the usual com mentaries.

We hope to receive the numbers as they may appear.

# VIRGINIA

Where are the Virginia delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention? Is there to be no electoral ticket for Hale and Julian in the "Old Domin ion?" We have been asked the question by Virginians. Let our friends in Woodstock and

Wheeling take the lead. "TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE."-Our friends in Eastern Pennsylvania are "waking up." We have just received the first number of a new weekly paper, devoted to "the great interests of Freedom, Labor, and Homestead Rights, as advocated by the Pittsburgh Platform." It is called the "Tribune of the People," and published in White's Buildings, Philadelphia, by Thomas, Sailer, & Wilmer, at three cents a week, or \$1 50 a year, payable invariably in advance. It is well filled, and promises to be an effective agent in

the cause of Independent Democracy. GIDDINGS FESTIVAL -A great festival is to be given to Mr. Giddings on the 18th instant, at Painesville. We received an invitation to attend

but our holyday for this year is over. By the way, the Republic, a few days since, on the authority of a correspondent in illinois, stated that some Pierce Documents had been received at Port Byron, Illinois, the two outside ones of which were franked by Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, and

the inside ones by Joshua R. Giddings. There must be some mistake about this, or the frank of Mr. Giddings has been abused. We call his attention to it, so that he may correct the re-

Cassius M. CLAY, with his accustomed spirit and boldness, has taken the field in Kentucky, for Hale and Julian. Mr. Clay, we deeply regret to learn, has lately suffered from the loss of a lovely daughter, and his eldest sonthe boy who coolly handed his father a pistol when his life was assailed some two years ago

Ex-SENATOR BERRIEN is announced author